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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE OPERATIONS ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

THE ENEMY'S ANXIETY.

LONDON, July 29.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says the week has been one of intense heat, furious artillery activity, incessant reconnaissance work and much sharp local fighting. The tremendous artillery activity to the north of Arras and near Lens is causing the Germans much anxiety and heavy casualties. The wind has been generally favourable for the use of gas and we have profited by this to the fullest extent, even during the night, when the artillery diminished but slightly, and increased to great intensity at dawn. The enemy shelled our rear communications at intervals, but his firing on our battery areas was pronounced and was chiefly carried off in darkness. Our counter-battery work was most successful, direct hits being obtained on dozens of gun-pits, and numerous ammunition dumps were exploded. The infantry on both sides has been most active in riding.

The fact that the Germans are indulging in this species of warfare, which they dislike, shows the enemy's anxiety to learn what is happening opposite.

FRENCH COMMENT ON THE FLANDERS OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 29.

Despite the ferocity of the fighting in Champagne, where, according to Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, the Germans employed five Divisions in fruitless attacks, during the past week, sending even cooks and orderlies into the assaulting waves, interest remains centred in Flanders.

French correspondents are awestricken, describing the cannonade of the Germans as probing everywhere from the sea to the south of Arras by means of raids and gunfire in a vain attempt to divine the British plans. It is the enemy's dread of a British attack that actuates his desperate blows in Champagne.

French experts say that the enemy, knowing that he will shortly be gripped by the throat, is trying to recover the important positions in Champagne in order to protect his flank in the event of reverse further north. These experts anticipate that the British offensive will not materialise for some time. They declare that the British methods, so splendidly successful on the Somme, will be utilised in the forthcoming push with the improvements gained by experience.

BRITISH RAIDING ACTIVITY.

LONDON, July 29.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We successfully carried out raids last night to the north-east of Ephey, south-east of Havrincourt, westward of Fontaine-les-Crusselles and near Fleurbaix, capturing prisoners and machine-guns.

We entered the German lines at the Rouet, chemical works, and took thirty prisoners, a trench mortar and a machine-gun. We entered enemy positions near Ypres and took 54 prisoners and two machine-guns. We repulsed raids to the south-east of Messines.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 29.

The Silver Market is steady.

ANOTHER BIG ENEMY ATTACK FAILS.

A SUPERB FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, July 29.

A French communiqué states:—A violent enemy attack, to the west of Hurbise, on a front of 600 metres, collapsed.

Subsequently, our infantry attacked with superb dash, between Hurbise and the district to the south of La Baselle, achieving progress at all points, especially in the Aloument district.

Following an intense bombardment, an enemy attempt to recapture the trenches between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304 failed, with heavy losses.

THE AIR RAID ON PARIS.

PARIS, July 29.

The Journal states that one German aeroplane reached a suburb. The damage done is not serious.

KAISER BETRAYS HIS ANXIETY.

COPENHAGEN, July 29.

The Kaiser betrays his anxiety regarding the situation in Flanders, in a telegram to Field-Marshal von Hindenburg from Galicia in which the former gratefully recalls the deeds of the troops in the west, tenaciously resisting the enemy, especially the brave troops in Flanders, who, for weeks, have been the target of most violent artillery fire and are now doubtless awaiting future assaults.

SIR ERIC GEDDES ON THE SITUATION.

INTERESTING SPEECH AT
CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, July 29.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Cambridge, paid a tribute to the work of the British railway men in the war, who had given the army a means of movement which it had not so far possessed. The invincible wagon, he said, is now superseded by small-gauge railways, which has resulted in the saving of thousands of lives.

He said that the destruction of German military power was being achieved, since last Spring, more than people imagined. The morale of the German Army was assuredly going fast.

From his own experience, Sir Eric Geddes assured his hearers of his confidence in the Army and Navy and he was also sure that the public, generally, placed confidence in both services.

With regard to his own attitude at the Admiralty, he said he would not interfere in naval strategy but would attend to the needs of the Fleet.

ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP CAPTURED IN NORTH SEA.

LONDON, July 29.

The Admiralty announces that one of our submarines, in the North Sea on Friday, captured the German steamer *Butcher II*. The crew abandoned the ship and a prize crew went aboard, but owing to the damage caused by gunfire, it was found impossible to bring in the *Butcher II*. She was scuttled.

(Continued on Page 5.)

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m., Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m., Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m., Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m., Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m., Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m., Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m., Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m., Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m., every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m., every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m., Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon, Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m., Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m., Every 10 minutes.
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LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, June 15.

THE AIR RAIDS.

Our chief trouble today is the German seaplane, with its twin engines and power of high soaring. Following Folkestone, the mouth of the Thames had a turn, and now London is visited. There is no doubt the Germans imagine these raids are putting a scare into us, which is one more German error, for we are picking off a good proportion of the raiders almost every time, but for all that they are as troublesome as wasps, and we shall have to be on our guard constantly from now onwards against these marauders.

At this time of year, and under the present hot conditions, the atmospheric situation is all in the favour of the enemy, for it gives low visibility, owing to the haze over land and sea. In broad daylight flying at a great height to keep the noise of the engines beyond the reach of ears in towns where there is any rumbling of traffic to act as a competing sound, they can get a considerable way inland without being "spotted" unless our watchers happen to hit upon them.

The raids have really no military value, and the fact that almost every time they manage to kill some civilians, merely hardens the determination to fight until the baby killers and poisoners have been utterly defeated.

HOBBLING THE PACIFISTS.

The "scream" of the week has been the way the seamen and firemen made it impossible for Ramsey MacDonald and F. W. Jowett, the pacifist M.P.s, to go to Russia or to Stockholm. The seamen's representatives were badly treated when they opposed the Socialist resolutions at the recent pacifist demonstration at Leeds, so they "got their own back" in dramatic fashion.

Though the Government gave the pacifists passports and the latter gave out assurances that they would not hobnob with the enemy, but would tell the Russians they must first beat the Germans before they attained their ideals, the seamen were not so easily dealt with. They demanded a pledge that the delegates would insist on reparation to the murdered seamen who have died through submarine warfare being made a condition of peace and until MacDonald and Jowett pledged themselves to that they declined to let them sail. The pledge was not forthcoming, though regrets were expressed for the cavalier treatment of the seamen's representatives at Leeds.

Therefore the seamen picketed MacDonald's house and when that worthy started for Aberdeen, he was accosted on the train by the pick-

Word was flashed to Aberdeen of the trait in store for that ancient city and when the pacifists got there they were confronted by Captain Tupper, the fighting leader of the seamen, who signalled to the crew of the ship they were to sail by and those mariners promptly put on their coats and refused to sail if the pacifists were taken aboard. They would allow nobody aboard, in fact, unless Captain Tupper vouched for them. Those allowed on board were Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenny, the well known suffragettes, Mr. George Roberts, M.P., and others who were en route to Scandinavia and Russia. When the pacifists were forced to take shelter in a hotel—though they were not menaced with physical violence—Mr. Roberts, who represents the Labour element in the Government, tried to open negotiations, for the Government were satisfied with the pledges given by MacDonald and thought his visit to Russia might do good and could do no harm. But the seamen dominated the situation, and the ship sailed without MacDonald, Jowett or Roberts.

I saw a very subdued MacDonald return to London, disinclined to say very much about how he had been foiled, but ruefully declaring that the incidents would do a great deal of harm—how, he did not state. "They haven't a dog's chance of getting away till we are satisfied," declare the Seamen's Union "unless they get an aeroplane."

The complete success of the seamen opens up rather fearful vistas of what may happen if this or that section of transport workers take offence at what any public man says or does. But ever since MacDonald gave it up at Aberdeen the Union has been receiving shoals of congratulations, led off by a flowery one from Lord Beresford. After all, the news may make an impression in Germany, where MacDonald is credited with an importance nobody dreams of according to him here.

TALK OF PEACE.

There is a curious, and probably not too well founded, air of confidence in the early arrival of peace, in certain circles. Possibly the renewed advance in Flanders has raised hopes, and then there is the reiterated statement that those "in

the know" look for a sudden snap, on the part of the Germans. The trouble is that those knowing ones won't commit themselves to dates on which that collapse will come: it is the less knowing ones who pass on the statements with calendar attachments and copious optimism.

There is no doubt about a heavy gloom having fallen on those who are at the head of things in Germany. But they are likely to try many desperate remedies before they give in. If Russia had been in a position to put in a heavy blow now, the situation might have been more hopeful for an early peace, but though the signs there are improving, that heavy blow is hardly likely to develop yet awhile. A man who knows a good deal of the Western front writes:

"Germany will probably climb down before next spring, when, with shortening commons and her own man-supply threatening to run dry, she must expect to face us and a large American army. We shall continue to press the Hun this summer, and still further, despite his reserves, even if we do not gain very much ground. Prisoners can be taken as well at one place as in another. The fact is, our incessant harrying of the foe unconsciously affects the enemy's nervous system and our captives sometimes cast queer sidelights on the attitude of the Kaiser. In my opinion, the German crack will come very suddenly. But why do not our people at home concentrate attention on the war instead of allowing the House of Commons to become the debating shop of cranks and faddists."

So far as that goes, it is to be feared that politicians now have one eye on the general election which they expect will take place in the autumn. If the Irish Convention should produce a settlement of the Irish question, by the way, what name will the Unionists adopt? It is suggested that they will be known as Imperialists thereafter.

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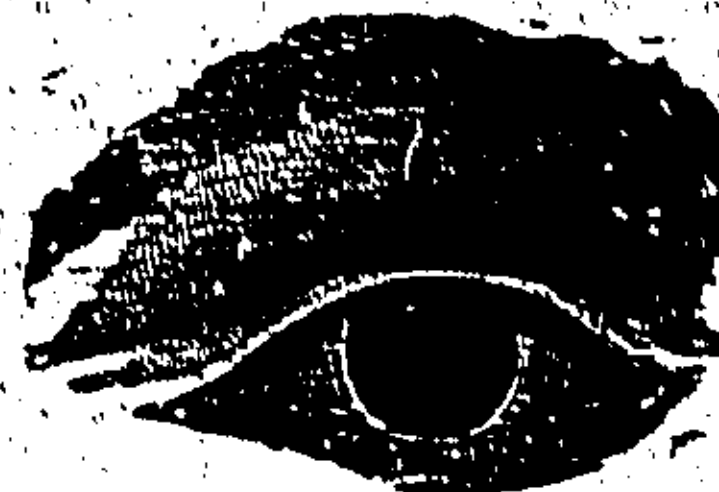
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&c., &c., &c.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Enamelled Twin Beds, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware, etc.
3 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Ormamental Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also
Tennis Balls and Netting, Carpets (New and second hand), &c., &c.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 25, 1917. 1986

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,

the 1st August, 1917, at 11 a.m., at No. 14 Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

SUNDAY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
therein contained,
Consisting of:—

Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Teakwood Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Bookcase, Table and Chairs, Brass Fender and Brasses, Carpet Large Teak Wardrobe, Bureau, Double Brass-mounted Bed, &c., &c., &c.

Also
Teakwood Ice Chest and Enamelled Bath.

On view from Tuesday, the 31st inst. at noon.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 28, 1917. 1992

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ONE 16 BORE HAMMILL'S GUN BY "BLAND"

In Good Condition.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1979

THE CAUSE OF NEURALGIA.

The one symptom of neuralgia is pain, and it is unmistakable.

In a large proportion of cases anaemia and debility are responsible for neuralgia, particularly in women. To remedy this neuralgic condition it is necessary to build up the blood and improve the general health, and for this purpose there is nothing better or more convenient than Dr. Williams' pink pills. Sciatica is nothing more than neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.

If you have neuralgic or sciatic pains do not go to great expense for treatment until you have tried building up the blood. If you are pale the chances are very strong that a treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills is all you will require. Hot applications and liniments may be used at the same time if you desire. They may relieve the pain, but temporary relief is the best you can expect from them. The pain in the nerve is caused by nerve starvation. Dr. Williams' pink pills give to the blood the elements that the nerves need. They contain no narcotics and are not mere sedatives; they do more, they remove the cause of the pain. Begin Dr. Williams' pink pills without delay, they are obtainable from all chemists, also post free, bottle for \$1.00 for \$1.00 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 93 Essex Street, Shanghai.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,

the 31st day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces of parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1856.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—5445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—875 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong May 9, 1917. 1777

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LY HUN FAN, a Chinese gentleman, versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and students in the Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read and write Chinese characters, and to speak the Chinese language, and is also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 12, Wellington Street, 1st floor.

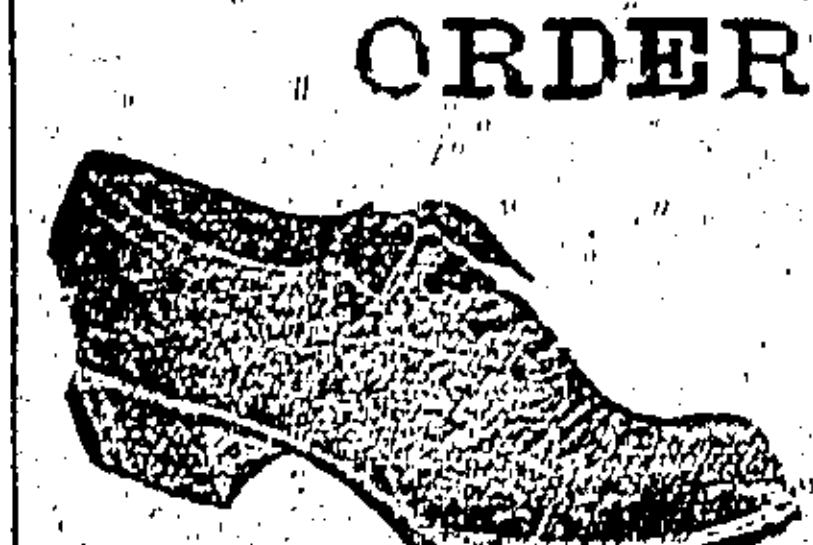
JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



OHERBY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong March 20, 1914.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—rich, red, blood and plenty of it—his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITAIN'S GREAT EFFORT.

ILLUMINATING STATEMENT BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

6,000,000 MEN WITH THE COLOURS.

PARIS, July 28.

Mr. Lloyd George, who has been attending the Balkan Conference in Paris, in a statement made to journalists, said the result of the Allied Conference had been most satisfactory, and good would speedily come out of it.

He dwelt upon the British effort in the war. Over 5,000,000 men, he said, were serving in the colours, in addition to 1,000,000 from the Colonies, and 500,000 were in the Navy.

THE SHIPPING POSITION.

Great Britain's position in the war was entirely special. Her merchant fleet was the most important in the world, yet the British had raised a huge army without stopping the work of the seamen. They were at present placing at the disposal of the Allies nearly 2,000,000 tons of shipping.

MINING OPERATIONS.

Nor had the British stopped mining. A million were working in the galleries which were sending more coal to France than before the war. A third or a quarter of the steel produced in Great Britain was sent to France for purposes of national defence.

THE FAILURE OF GERMANY'S SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Germany, appreciating the importance of Great Britain's role, believed she would be able to conquer by means of submarine warfare. The destruction of British vessels in April was considerable. The enemy presumably relied upon achieving more serious results in May, June and July, when the days were longer, but the destruction had diminished markedly, and would become much less when the days shortened.

Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute to the help of the American Navy in organising convoys.

SHIPBUILDING.

Great Britain's shipbuilding programme would produce next year 4,000,000 tons, in comparison with 2,000,000 built in the most favourable peace year. The output of the yards already had considerably increased.

NATIONAL DEFENCE WORK.

Five million workers were employed in national defence concrete work in Britain.

Everything had now been arranged to make Great Britain agriculturally self-supporting, and the Germans were now unable to starve Great Britain. That was a capital event which had changed the aspect of Germany's submarine warfare.

He concluded by saying that the future of the world depended upon Great Britain and France acting together.

THE GUNS IN FLANDERS.

ARTILLERY UNPRECEDENTEDLY VIOLENT.

NOW MORE AUDIBLE IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 28.

The sound of the guns in Flanders, which has been heard daily in London for weeks past, has been more audible in the last fortnight, in the hours during which, according to the German communiqués and the correspondence at the British front, the artillery duel has been unprecedently violent, exceeding even those preceding the attacks at Verdun and the Somme.

Correspondents state that the enemy has apparently piled up enormous supplies of munitions for the artillery offensive, specially for bombarding the country near the coast and smashing the guns, and have been active as far down as St. Quentin. Fifteen-inch shells sometimes fall twenty miles from the front line.

ANOTHER ENEMY FAILURE.

LONDON, July 28.

A French communiqué reports:—The night was marked by a violent bombardment, followed by a series of fresh attempts, principally on the entire Braye-en-Laonnois—Chevigny ridge and in the direction of Hurtleburg monument.

All the infantry attacks failed completely and the enemy suffered heavy losses.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 28.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We carried out a raid last night to the south of Arras and we repulsed an attack to the east of Oostaverne.

There was considerable enemy artillery activity in the neighbourhood of Arras, to the north of Ypres, and on the Nieuport sector.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

A YEAR'S ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

Mr. M. C. Allen, submitting to Congress the estimates of the War Budget, said the first year of war promised to cost the United States \$10,735,000,000, besides loans to the Allies, making it necessary to raise \$5,500,000,000.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION OF GREECE.

DECISION TO WITHDRAW.

PARIS, July 28.

The Allied Balkan Conference has passed a resolution affirming their intention to terminate as early as possible, simultaneously, the British, French and Italian military occupations of Old Greece, Thessaly and the Epirus. On the other hand, the occupation of the triangle formed by the Santi Quarante Road, on the Epirus frontier, will be provisionally maintained under an understanding between Italy and Greece by Italy.

France and Great Britain will retain the base at Corfu during the war, but will recognise Greek sovereignty.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

LONDON, July 28.

The Times is authoritatively informed that the reference in the speech delivered last week in the Reichstag by Herr Haase, a Socialist, to a meeting on July 28, 1914, as requiring explanation before the origin of the war could be understood, related to a meeting at Potsdam attended by the Kaiser, Dr. Bethman-Hollweg, Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Falkenhayn, General Stumm, Archduke Frederick, Count Berchtold, Count Tisa, and General Hoffendorff, which decided the points of the Austrian ultimatum despatched to Serbia, eighteen days later, and agreed to accept the consequences of war with Russia.

The Kaiser afterwards went to Norway for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the French and Russian Governments. Three weeks later, when it became known that Great Britain would not remain neutral, Dr. Bethman-Hollweg wished to withdraw, but then it was too late.

The subject was more explicitly raised in the secret session of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag eight weeks ago, when the fact that the Minister did not deny the facts, though he refused to make a statement, caused a sensation, which is possibly one of the factors underlying the recent political crisis.

THE DERBY.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

LONDON, July 28.

The probable runners in the Derby are:—Athrada (Byrns), Gay Crusader (Donoghue), Brown Prince (Fox), Invincible (V. Smyth), Dark Legend (J. Childs), First Flyer (Gentry), Dudem (Hickaby), Collier (Earl), Lisnalinchy (Barrett), Str. Desmond (Colling), Kingston Black (Burns), Dunsellon (Watson), Plamo (Lancaster), Lord Archer (Madden). Telephone (Bland) is a doubtful starter.

The betting on the Derby is as follows:—3 to 4 Gay Crusader; 9 to 2 Athrada; and 11 to 2 Dark Legend. First Flyer has been scratched.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 28.

Silver is quoted at 80s. There is an abundance of silver and the market is quiet.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

A GREAT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT MOSCOW.

PETROGRAD, July 28.

The members of the Government go to Moscow on Monday to attend a great national assembly of the members of the Duma, municipalities and zemstvos, and the executives of the Soldiers' and Workmen's and the Peasants' Councils.

The Assembly will last some four days, and is expected to be followed by a complete reconstruction of the Cabinet, which will include a due proportion of the bourgeoisie.

It is realised that the fate of Russia hangs upon the result of M. Kerensky's efforts to form a patriotic and enduring Coalition.

A BOGEY DESTROYED.

German agents and Maximalists have been proclaiming that a counter-revolution is contemplated, but M. Kerensky has destroyed this bogey by declaring that any attempt to restore the Monarchy will be suppressed most rigorously.

THE BRAVERY OF THE WOMEN'S BATTALION.

PETROGRAD, July 28.

Later news regarding the bravery of the Women's Battalion shows that 150 out of 200 were wounded.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

PETROGRAD, July 28.

The Government has again imposed a Press Censorship with regard to military and naval information.

THE MAXIMALISTS.

PETROGRAD, July 28.

The Executive of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has passed a resolution recommending that the Maximalists, who incited the revolt and received money from Germany should be publicly tried. The resolution expresses the hope that Lenin will not escape justice. The Executive offers itself for reelection.

RUSSIAN FRONTIERS CLOSED.

PETROGRAD, July 28.

In view of the exceptional circumstances, the Government has ordered the closing of the frontiers until August 15, till when nobody not holding a diplomatic passport will be allowed to leave or enter Russia.

RUSSIANS EVACUATING CZERNOWITZ.

COPENHAGEN, July 28.

Vienna papers report that the Russians are evacuating Czernowitz.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS DESTROY A SUBMARINE.

A MEDITERRANEAN INCIDENT.

LONDON, July 28.

The Japanese Naval Attaché announces that some Japanese warships in the Mediterranean, escorting a British transport, sighted an enemy submarine on the afternoon of July 22. One unit protected the transport from attack on one side and the other unit attacked the submarine and smashed its periscope. The submarine was closely pursued and again successfully attacked, and was undoubtedly destroyed.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSER & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDON STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

Is One Lot

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysbols" 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Ough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 14,033 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$35.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Co., Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

080. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 21, 1917. 1766

INTIMATIONS

KING

EIGHT CYLINDER AUTOMOBILES

In service the world over

Tested by every climate and over all kinds of roads. Built by long established Company. Chassis recently adopted by United States Army and Marine Corps for armoured cars. Powerful, durable, economical. Four luxurious body models.

2-Passenger Touring Car
2-Passenger Four-door
2-Passenger Sedan
2-Passenger Runabout

EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVES IN CHINA:
ARKELL & DOUGLASS, Inc., Shanghai.
KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Export Department
40 Union Square, New York, U.S.A.

Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,

Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,

Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,

Feverish Cold, with High Temperature

and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions

generally. It is everything you could wish

as a simple and Natural Health-giving

Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., Fruit Salt Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

THE CHINA MAIL Typhoon Map and Guide



WATSON'S THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY. NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

FROM and inclusive of To-day's date
WE HAVE REMOVED our Offices
from Queen's Buildings, Chater Road,
to York Buildings, Chater Road, next
to Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.
SNOWMAN & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 30, 1917. 1953

BANKRUPT SALE.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

the 3rd and 4th August, 1917,
commencing each day at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee
House Street.

THE WHOLE OF A JEWELLER
AND SILVER-SMITH,
Consisting of—

14 Kt. GOLD and JADESTONE
Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Scarf Pins,
Chains, &c., &c.
SILVER Rose Bowls, Vases, Cups,
Flower Holders, Napkin Rings, Spoons,
Hair Brushes, Mirrors, and Ornaments,
&c., &c.

IVORY Carvings of all Descriptions,
GRASS CUTLERY, Red Spoons, Lady's
Dessert, Table Cloths, Serviettes, Dollies,
&c., &c.

A Number of Pieces of LACQUER
WARE, and about 15 Sets of IVORY
BILLIARD BALLS.

A Number of Lots of SILK EMBROID-
ERIES, Embroidered Cushion Covers
and Pongee Silk, &c., &c.

On view from Thursday, the 2nd
August.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 30, 1917. 1954

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

SATURDAY,

the 11th August, 1917, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD LINES,

Comprising—
Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Turkish
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,
Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, White Shirtings,
&c., &c.

Also
A CONSIGNMENT OF
BRASS AND KINKOSAN WARE,
Comprising—
Ash Trays, Jardinieres, Flower Holders,
Incense Burners, Vases, Finger Bowls,
Ornaments, &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 30, 1917. 1955

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Showcases,
Office Fittings, etc. at Madame
Gauis, Alexandra Buildings.

Noon.—Auction of "Lybolt," 104
The Peak, at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's
Sales Rooms.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,
Pictures, Pianos, etc. at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, August 1.—
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Fur-
niture, etc. at No. 14, Salisbury Avenue,
Kowloon.

FRIDAY, August 3.—
2.15 p.m.—Full Moon.
SATURDAY, August 4.—
Anniversary of Declaration of War
between Great Britain and Germany
(1914).

MONDAY, August 6.—
2.15 p.m.—Full Moon.
TUESDAY, August 7.—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Dividend due.

WEDNESDAY, August 8.—
2 p.m.—Auction of No. 7 Queen's Road
Central, at Messrs. Hughes and
Hough's.

THURSDAY, August 9.—
H.K. Tramway Co. Dividend due.

in the subject. The movement is to secure that the standard quotations on the produce exchanges of Manchuria and Inner Mongolia shall be in gold. When the Dairen Staple Produce Exchange was established some years ago this was attempted, but the experiment failed and had to be abandoned. "Chinese merchants constitute the majority of the dealers on the Exchange. The great rise in silver this year has produced a new demand for Japanese exporters for the gold standard. They recognise that as the business has to be carried on with the Chinese, who go by the silver standard, the introduction of the gold standard is attended with difficulty. It is therefore urged that "In order to introduce and popularize the gold standard system, it is of primary importance for Japan to define her currency policy in this part of China, and at the same time induce China to radically reorganize and unify her own currency system." It is contended that if the Japanese Government will formulate a settled policy, which must be followed by the Japanese Banks in Manchuria, the difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way will quickly disappear, and that Chinese and Japanese alike will be benefited by the adoption of the gold standard. Influential commercial organisations are pressing the matter, and it will be interesting to learn exactly what the attitude of the Japanese Government will be on the subject. In any event the movement is one which must remind the Chinese Government of its many unfulfilled promises, and it is to be hoped that it will prompt the Chinese Government to seriously apply itself to the subject of the reform of its currency and avert the addition of one more complication to an already much complicated problem.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

FIXED CURRENCY STANDARD WANTED.

HONGKONG is not the only place in the Far East in which the abnormal rise in Exchange has once more emphasised the desirability of a gold standard of currency. It is fourteen or fifteen years ago since any organised effort was made in the Colony to secure the adoption of a gold standard here. It failed because there was a preponderance of opinion that for currency purposes Hongkong is an integral part of China. That argument has to some extent been weakened since by the way in which the Colonial Government has dealt with the subsidiary currency. We now have ordinances prohibiting the circulation of foreign silver currency notes and subsidiary coin in the Colony, and the operation of this law has clearly been of great benefit to the Community. Business transactions, where they are done in subsidiary coins, are done on the Hongkong currency basis, and the experience of the past ten years, in the course of which we have seen the Chinese currency notes, for example, standing at something like 30 and 40 per cent below face value, has supplied new arguments in favour of a gold basis for the currency of the Colony. China, having pledged herself, by treaties made some fifteen years ago, to take the necessary steps to provide for a uniform national currency, which it was confidently hoped would be put on a gold basis, we have been content with making repeated representations to the Chinese Government, urging the fulfilment of the pledge. But though experts employed by the Chinese Government have supplied reports and schemes, little, if anything, has yet been done in the way of acting upon them. Some feeble attempts have been made, it is true, but China, in the matter of her currency, remains practically where she stood when the Treaties of 1903 were signed. It will interest the community of Hongkong to know that a very important movement in this connection is now being inaugurated in Manchuria by the Japanese. Interest in the movement is not confined to the Japanese residents, and doing business in Manchuria, but the Chambers of Commerce in Japan are interesting themselves

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Messrs. Snowman and Co., Ltd., Ship and Freight Brokers, announce the removal of their offices to York Buildings, Chater Road.

H. E. the Governor has signified his willingness to be present at the launching of two steamers which is to take place at the Kowloon docks next Saturday.

The rainfall since the beginning of the year has been 59.35 inches as registered at the Royal Observatory. This is 8.85 inches above the average for the period.

The sale by public auction of the premises "Lybolt," 104 the Peak, formerly the property of Messrs. Jensen & Co., advertised on page 3, takes place to-morrow at Mr. G. P. Lammer's auction rooms.

The Tramway Co. at Shanghai is to erect its own General Offices in Soochow Road, adjoining the British-American Tobacco Co.'s premises. The plans provide for a palatial edifice of five stories of reinforced concrete.

Mr. Fong, the well-known photographer, at No. 31 Queen's Road Central, reported to the Police yesterday that, at about 2.20 a.m. 15 sq. ft. of roofing collapsed on the first floor of his premises. There were no casualties.

In execution of a judgment of the International Court in the suit instituted on behalf of the executors of the late Henry Hooker, claiming Tls. 166,170, and costs from Mr. A. C. Warwick, the Official Receiver has sealed up the premises of Messrs. Harry A. Badman and Co., both in Bangkok and Bangkok.

Among the honours awarded by the Russian Government for the "battle of Jutland" are the Order of St. Anne 1st class (with sword) to Admiral Sir T. H. Martyn Jerram K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; St. Stanislas 2nd class (with sword) to Rear-Admiral Ernest F.F. Gaint, C.B., C.M.G.

In the Marine Court this morning, before Commander Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, five steam-launch masters were charged with making fast their launches to a steamer in the harbour, whilst the ship was under way. The accused all pleaded guilty and were each fined \$50 or two months' imprisonment. His Worship stated that if the accused were brought before him again he would send them to prison without the option of a fine.

THE MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A REVOLVER.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning a Chinese storekeeper on a Dutch oil steamer lying in the harbour was charged with being in possession of a revolver without a permit from the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police.

The defendant pleaded his ignorance of the law and stated that he had brought the revolver from America to give as a present to a friend in the Colony. After evidence was heard His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, with the alternative of one month's hard labour, and ordered that the revolver be confiscated.

A LAME EXCUSE.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese seaman on the s.s. *Hoshi* was charged with the possession of twelve tins of prepared opium other than Government opium.

In answer to the charge the defendant explained that whilst employed on a Dutch steamer he had been paid his wages in Chinese ten-cent pieces. Hearing that if he brought the Chinese subsidiary coins to Hongkong he would not be able to exchange them for local currency he purchased the opium in Haiphong.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$1,000, and in default of payment sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour.

LARCENY FROM TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

A Chinese coolie was brought before Mr. Wood this morning on the charge of stealing several pieces of copper piping from the Tai Koo Dockyard. It was stated that the defendant was arrested whilst leaving the dockyard with the stolen piping tied around his legs.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM DROSS.

A Chinese seaman brought guilty to Mr. Wood this morning pleaded guilty to the charge of being in the unlawful possession of six tins of opium dross. His Worship imposed a fine of \$30, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

THEFT OF SOAP.

Mr. Wood this morning sentenced a Chinese coolie to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks on the charge of stealing several bars of soap from Holt's Godowns, at Kowloon.

Five cases of enteric fever, 2 of plague, one of diphtheria and one of purpural fever were reported in the Colony last week. One case of plague and one of enteric fever proved fatal.

The *Japan Chronicle* describes the July heat in Kobe as extraordinary, and says such heat has not been experienced for 29 years. Our thermometer gives the maximum temperature on July 14th as 95 degrees, and on July 15th as 96.5 degrees.

General Ting Hui, otherwise Ting Gwan, who was recently arrested in Shanghai on a charge of illegal possession of Presidential seals, has been handed over by the Mixed Court to the Military Governor for transmission to Peking, together with the seals.

The Ladies Working Party of Union Church have sent to the Senior Medical Officer, Amara, Mesopotamia, one case containing—594 rolled Bandages, 54 many tail Bandages, 10 eye Bandages, 53 pyjama suits, 9 pairs of surgical stockings, 9 wool caps, 36 handkerchiefs, 10 pillow slips, 5 scrubbers, 1 pair of slippers, 1 parcel of games 3 fly catchers.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals.

Comrades Guild (1916) \$400.
An Chak Man 100
Cheung Sun Woo 100
Chan Kit Shan 100
Chao Po Sien 100
Brass and Iron Dealers Guild 60
Lo Shui Ho 50
The Sun Co., Ltd. 25

An English militant crusader strolled into a barn where a young man was milking a cow. With a snort she asked, "How is it that you are not at the front, young man?" "Because," he answered, "there's no milk in this barn."

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

"FIGHTING THE BEAST MILITARISM."

A DEMOCRATIC EXPLANATION TO THE POWERS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

Shanghai, July 29.
The democratic party in Shanghai, has telegraphed to the United States Congress, the Russian Council and the Duma, the French Chamber and the British House of Commons, declaring that the "Democracy of China is fighting the same foe as the Democracies of the West, namely, the "Beast Militarism" and appealing for support.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IN SZECHUAN.

Shanghai, July 28.
Serious fighting at Chengtu between two bodies of troops contending for the mastery of Szechuan, is reported. The City is on fire and the people are fleeing wildly.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The manager of a tobacco shop at Sham-Shui-Po has reported to the Police that, at about 9.45 p.m. on the 23rd instant, he engaged a rickshaw at Yamnaito to take him to Sai-Kok. Whilst riding along the new road toward Sham-Shui-Po he noticed two rickshaws travelling a short distance in front of him. He passed them and when he got about ten yards ahead of them four men jumped out from the side of the road. These four men and the rickshaw coolies attacked him simultaneously and threw him to the ground. After robbing the tobacco shop of \$130, and a watch valued at \$4, the highwaymen made good their escape.

THE CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE AT SHANGHAI.

A FINE OF \$250.

In the action brought against Mr. O. M. Green, editor of the *N. C. Daily News*, for publishing statements in an article which were alleged to constitute contempt of Court, the Judge (Sir Hatfield de Bunsen) on Saturday last delivered a very lengthy judgment in which he described the article as a gross contempt of Court.

His Lordship said:—The defendant is to be punished not for statements which may be libellous nor for any reflection on the court as to the administration of justice, though it has been necessary to call attention to one or two of these matters in the course of the judgment. He is to be punished simply for prejudicing the plaintiff with evidence to the act of the defendant, either in the trial which may take place, or in the negotiations which must take place if the trial is to be rendered unnecessary by a settlement. The Court takes fully into consideration the fact that the respondent has apologized for what he has done; he has apologized fully and has expressed unfeigned regret, and as my learned brother, I fully accept his statement that he had no intention of prejudicing a new trial, or that I take it would follow from the negotiations to which I have referred.

The policy of the courts at the present time in dealing with these matters is mainly to deal with them as lightly as may be. They, I think, will do no more than impose such a fine, or such imprisonment, if the case merited, as would be necessary to stop the perversion of the course of the justice. The sentence is not necessarily the measure of the guilt of a person in contempt, because that is not required into in the way in which criminal trials are conducted. Under these circumstances we have considered what would be a fitting punishment and we consider that the defendant should be fined \$250 and that he should pay the costs of the applicant as between solicitor and client. And we order accordingly.

Shanghai on Saturday, the 21st inst., was warned by gunfire shortly after half past six of an approaching typhoon. The firing was given from the Customs Signal Station at Pootung, and was followed immediately by the hoisting of a ball, also at the Signal Station. The craft on the river took all necessary precautions, but fortunately the typhoon did not touch Shanghai with any violence. The Mercury reports that there was a fairly strong wind, but a very heavy rainfall—over three inches; and on Sunday most of the creeks in the settlement were noticed to be higher than they have been for many months past. The country, too, was badly flooded, but, thanks to the wind, the water did not remain long and it is not believed that the crops will be much affected.

CRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, or intestinal, cramps, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it to-day, there will be no time to wonder if it does. It comes in a small bottle, and is sold by all chemists and druggists.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE APPEAL FOR OLD MEDICINE BOTTLES.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Church Missionary Society, Fakhoo.

DEAR SIR,—In response to an appeal which appeared in your columns I have received quite a number of medicine bottles.

Through the courtesy of your columns may I thank the donors. We are short of funds, as is natural in such times as these, and such a gift is most welcome.

The bottles are not given away gratis, so the gift is one of real value to the hospital. With renewed thanks I remain—Yours faithfully,
C. E. S. BARONSPFELDER.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

During the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party picked the following:—

110 shirts,
32 night shirts,
75 pairs pyjamas,
125 handkerchiefs,
33 bed-jackets,
9 dressing gowns,
33 shrouds,
43 handkerchiefs,
74 pairs slippers,
8 pairs invalid boots,
18 small pillows and covers,
290 milk covers,
3 hold-alls,
2 hot water-bottle covers,
4 mops,
21 cap bandages,
16 knitted eye-bandages,
6 floor scrubbers,
223 pairs socks,
56 pairs operation stockings,
15 mufflers,
33 caps,
3 fly traps.

This list represents four cases, two of which were addressed to Mesopotamia, and two to Queen Mary's South-West Frontier of India.

Besides these, three parcels consisting in all 38 scarves, and 38 pairs of knee-caps were sent to Mrs. Slater, Murray, Punjab, and two containing 23 pairs of knee-caps, 21 scarves and 27 caps were sent to Captain Mainwaring, Garhwal, Bides, Quetta, to be given to troops on the North-West Frontier of India.

Thanks are due to the ladies of Quarry Bay who contributed the sum of \$20.00 for wool to help in making the knitted slippers, of which, it will be noticed, no less than 74 pairs were sent away this fortnight.

ETHEL M. STABB.

The following letters have been received:—

Surgical Branch Q.M.G.,
2 Cavendish Square,
London, W.,
May 15th, 1917.

Hon. Sec., Hongkong Assn. of Women War Workers.

Dear Madam,—I beg to acknowledge your valuable contribution and enclose herewith official receipt. We are very grateful indeed to you for the assistance you render to this organization and can assure you that at this time, when our needs are so pressing, your splendid efforts are most appreciated.

Please convey to your workers our most cordial expression of thanks.

Yours faithfully,
Mrs. M. Ginn,
General Manager for
Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg,
President and Head of Depot.

From B.S.M. Mear, R.G.A.,
Koffey Camp, Harbham.

I beg to report that the articles mentioned have been duly received and many thanks are tendered for the kind and useful gifts, which were much appreciated and brought with them pleasant recollection of happy days in Sunny Hongkong by

Yours obediently,
Q. C. MEARS.

THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

The Directors Report up to 30th April last states:—

The Net Profits for the year ended the 30th April, 1917, including the amount brought forward from last year, and after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amount to Tls. 688,949.70.

This amount the Directors recommend to be dealt with as follows, viz:—

Tls.
A Dividend of Tls. 9 per Share, amounting to 496,800.000
To place to Special Reserve Fund 130,000.000
Amount to be carried to New Account 72,149.70
Tls. 698,949.70

Mr. Macray was on leave during part of the year under review, and Mr. Jas. Valentine was invited to occupy his seat during his absence. Mr. Macray having now returned rejoined the Board. In accordance with the 98th of the Memorandum and Articles of Association two Directors, Mr. H. A. J. Macray and Mr. E. O. Richards, retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election. Messrs. Lee, Bingham and Macray who offer themselves for re-election.

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Liberty and Co.'s Piece Goods

Market Report says:—
Business has quietened down from the comparative excitement of last week, but values are fairly well maintained and in many instances have been further advanced slightly. The up country markets have as usual been slow to follow the advance here, and it will probably be some little time before the native consumer realises that present prices are not unduly high, and that there is no immediate prospect of their giving way to any material extent for some time to come.

In the yarn section buying of the higher counts on a free scale has again been in progress, and there appears to be no limit at present to what the exporters can pay. The business done is largely speculative, as yarn cannot be sold for consumption at anything like the prices at which contracts have been entered during the past few days. The mills have also been able to effect fairly substantial sales of shoddy and drabs at advance of about two pence per piece, most of the orders emanating from Cutchung, which is now forced to rely for supplies almost entirely on the local weavers owing to the virtual disappearance of American cloths from the market.

A CAMBRIDGE V. A. D.

WOMAN STUDENT'S WAR WORKS.

"From Cambridge to Caniers under the Red Cross" is the title of one of the latest war books. The author is Miss E. M. Sparring, a V.A.D. London Journal reviews the book as follows:—
The war, as people say, is breaking down barriers between the classes which seemed adamant. Many individuals would have something of the kind to relate of having "toughed" within their own personalities by the war. The personalities have been made as "war" and desire which are entirely at variance with each other and with their accepted beliefs about themselves. Here we have the case of Miss Sparring, a late Fellow of Newnham, engaged when war broke out upon research work on certain Elizabethan dramas. "Not even this, she says, might have thought, would have disturbed her occupation so utterly alien to itself, and yet the proofs of her book sent to the Louvain University Press, were among the first things to perish in the flames. She found compensation "and much more" for its loss by becoming a V.A.D. at Cambridge, and this little book consists of notes and diaries she wrote there and later when she was nursing at hospitals in various parts of France. She does not attempt to analyse her feelings very closely, as no doubt she had little time to indulge in them, but something of the excitement of a student plunged from books into practical work and finding herself quite capable of it, is perceptible in her account and exhilarating to the reader.

Her first taste of camp life was not a mild one. The hospital camp was among chalk hills swept by the wind; the tents were blown down in the middle of the night; the camp was a sea of mud; the month November. When the snow came "it was difficult to creep out of the tent without allowing a heavy mass of snow to fall in and overwhelm everything." "Yet most of us," Miss Sparring adds, "find camp life decidedly congenial." It is a very healthy for one thing, and then "one makes friends quickly, such conditions, one may suppose, providing a fine test of friendship. As for the soldiers; her patients, Miss Sparring has the usual story to tell—so usual that we have almost forgotten how remarkable it is. They are very gentle, very grateful, very much like children, and yet in some respects the conventional picture does not do them justice. Beneath a surface which is so much alike that it resembles a uniform assumed for convenience "the modern Tommy is often a highly strung individual, very sensitive to pain; a man living in abnormal conditions and showing naturally some qualities that one would not expect. Among them there is his taste, which Miss Sparring found a little puzzling, for highly sentimental songs, about "home and mother and sweet" which he sings with a "most serious" but this surely is of a piece with the desire for noise and merriment which breaks out unreasonably as a reaction from the strain of the trenches. "We all," she says, "live very much for the day, and try to get as much fun as possible, for it is a short one, and those who meet now may be moved elsewhere to-morrow."

The concentration of life is, perhaps, the secret of the fascination which so many people find in a hard and dangerous existence. The best qualities, and the most real, which might be hidden in the slow intercourse of normal life, come quickly to the surface. They find the readiest expression, so far as the English are concerned, in humor. But in the trenches and in the soldiers, such experiences are forming deeper thoughts, of "an underlying reality" of a "community of suffering" and it is this which is in Miss Sparring's mind when she writes "I have had horrors enough to last me my whole life, but still I don't think I would have missed it if I had been given my choice." And yet she by no means shares the sentimental illusions about wounded soldiers and the effects of war on the character which she found life in England on her return. "A time in the trenches does not make bad men good; soldiers are very ordinary people, with an unfortunate weakness for getting drunk, and an inability to say 'No' to a pretty girl." But among all these conflicting impressions there are two which have grown ever stronger—the love of poetry and the love of England. The poetry is the poetry of to-day, and England is the English country, the Cambridge country—the slow, quiet river, the old, low, high, the yellow meadows, the pleasant green meadows."

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WIKIE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp, colic or diarrhoea, without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails, even in the most severe and distressing cases. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

PEACE BY UNDERSTANDING.

AUSTRIAN STATESMEN'S VIEWS.

COPENHAGEN, July 29. Count Czernin, in an interview at Vienna in reply to Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Queen's Hall on July 21, alleged that there was complete agreement between Berlin and Vienna regarding peace, which must be honourable.

"The Entente will never crush us," he said, "and we do not intend to crush them. The war will end with a peace by understanding, hence, further sacrifices are useless. It is necessary to reach an understanding as soon as possible and all States must unite in order to make impossible a future world war. The demoralisation of Austria and Hungary are working for that but they declined outside intervention."

RUMANIAN SUCCESSES CONTINUE.

1,245 PRISONERS.

PARIS, July 28. A Rumanian communiqué dated July 26th, states:

We enlarged the breach to the north in the enemy's front. We seized the whole of our old position on a depth of 150 kilometres to a depth of 150 kilometres, taking 1,245 prisoners, two batteries of howitzers, nine guns and a quantity of munitions.

GERMANY AND SIAM.

STAM ALSO BELIEVES WAR AGAINST AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

COPENHAGEN, July 30. A telegram from Berlin states that the Siamese Minister will receive his passport when the sale contract to Germany of the Imperial Representative at Bangkok is guaranteed.

Siamese of military age are being interned and the Dutch have been requested to take over German interests in Siam.

A telegram from Vienna states that Siam has also declared war against Austria-Hungary.

WARNING AGAINST USE OF STICKING PLASTER.

DASTARDLY WORK BY THE KULTURED GERMANS.

WASHINGTON, July 29. The Attorney-General warns the public against using sticking plaster, declaring expert examination has disclosed the presence of Tetanus germs in plaster believed to have been distributed by German sympathisers.

THE CRAZE FOR SHIPBUILDING.

STRANGE MOVE OF A BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY.

The *Kok Herald* reports under these headlines the following:

In order to convey their own products, the Osaka-Yokohama Kaisha (the company manufactures bricks, porcelain, cement, etc.) has decided to build steamers and to establish a shipbuilding yard of their own at Kitagawa, Osaka. A few days ago, the shareholders of the company held a meeting at the Osaka Hotel and decided to increase the capital from ¥3,000,000 to ¥7,000,000. It is said that work will be commenced on the shipbuilding yard early next month. This is a novel departure, and it is probably the first time that a brick, porcelain and cement manufacturing concern has deemed it necessary in its own interest to go into the shipbuilding business. We fear the reports that have been current about huge fortunes being made in shipping circles have been too much for these manufacturers of bricks and cement. Some time ago the company bought a cargo boat of 2,000 tons for ¥600,000, with the intention of using it to transport the company's products, but last month the company sold the vessel for ¥1,000,000, realizing a profit of ¥400,000. It appears that the shareholders thought the quickest way to make a fortune would be to deal in vessels instead of bricks, cement and so forth. The company has already bought 200,000 tons of land on the west bank of the Kitagawa, and drawn up plans for the construction of three-ton cargo boats by August next year. We fancy the Company will find it easier to obtain a site for a shipbuilding yard than to secure iron and steel for shipbuilding purposes, so it might be well now for the shareholders to look abroad and see if they cannot buy an iron mine and a foundry.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

INTENSE AERIAL FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 29. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was considerable reciprocal artillery firing at various points on our front, especially northward of the river Lys.

There was intense aerial fighting yesterday afternoon and evening which was markedly successful for our airmen. Vigorous offensive tactics enabled our artillery and machines to carry on successfully, and an unusual number of photographs were taken.

We bombed four enemy aerodromes, some of our machines flying at low altitude forty miles behind the enemy's lines.

Fifteen German machines crashed to earth, and we drove down sixteen machines. Three of ours are missing.

APPALLING GUNFIRE.

PARIS, July 28. A Correspondent at the British Front reports that "The gunfire in Flanders is the most appalling we have ever heard. More extraordinary even than the din is the extent of the commotion, which is unbroken between the coast and Lens."

A "TANK" CORPS.

LONDON, July 28. An Army Order has established a Tank Corps.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY MOST ACTIVE.

LONDON, July 29. A French communiqué states there was comparative quiet, except in the region of Arras, Houthulst and on both banks of the Meuse, where the artillery was reciprocally most active.

THOUSANDS OF GAS SHELLS.

LONDON, July 28. Correspondents state that thousands of gas shells are poured into Ypres and back areas, and a score of places which have been untouched for two years are almost daily searched. The British reply with a greater volume of fire and more frequent raids.

The German raid on Honcourt, north of St. Quentin, was the heaviest of their attacks. Following the obliteration of a trench by gunfire, the advance of their raiders is concealed by men belching smoke from an apparatus strapped on their backs. They captured a working party of engineers, who escaped by crossing No Man's Land, profiting by the Germans' hurry to escape the prompt reports of the British guns.

GERMAN REPORT.

THE ARTILLERY DUEL IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, July 28. A German report, transmitted by wireless, states that except at short intervals the artillery duel in Flanders has not diminished. Intense drumfire was again commenced, this morning. The enemy lost 15 aeroplanes, in the course of numerous engagements on the French front.

BOMBS DROPPED ON PARIS.

LONDON, July 28. A German report transmitted by wireless states:—Bombs were dropped last night on the railway station and military establishments in Paris. Hits were observed, and our airmen returned unharmed.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

DETACHMENTS SLIGHTLY PRESSED BACK.

LONDON, July 28. A Russian official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—On the Galicia Front, in the enemy's offensive nothing material has occurred. The enemy has somewhat pressed back our detachments, eastward of Kiriababa.

A RUSSO-RUMANIAN ADVANCE.

We advanced in the region of Kalakul, towards the Putna River, and we occupied the village Boduple on the left bank of the river.

RUMANIAN SUCCESSES CONTINUE.

The Rumanians continued their pursuit of the retreating enemy in the direction of Kesi and Vashubely. They occupied heights five versts south-westward of the villages Monestika, Koshinul, Dragolovo and Berescei. The Rumanians took a battery and prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 28. A German report, transmitted by wireless, states:—The Russian armies continue to retreat on both sides of the Dniester, while they are destroying numerous roads and railways. Our troops have crossed the Jagielnica-Hordenska-Zablowa line. The Austro-Germans wrested some high positions from the still resisting enemy in the wooded Carpathians. The German forces upon the upper Putna river retired before the pressure of the enemy.

MOSCOW ASSEMBLY POSTPONED.

PETROGRAD, July 28. The Assembly at Moscow has been postponed until the Cabinet is reconstructed.

The Executive of the Czelet has partly approved of the members joining the Government.

RUSSIAN GENERALS SUMMONED.

PETROGRAD, July 28. Generals Ruzsky and Gorko have been summoned to Petrograd.

PACIFIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 29. Councils of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, established at the Leeds Pacifist Conference, were inaugurated at various industrial centres on Saturday amid scenes of disorder, especially at the Brotherhood Church, Kingsland, London, where a patriotic demonstration, including soldiers, forced an entrance, and after stoning the windows, wrecked the water-pipes, causing a cascade to descend upon the audience.

The patriots held a meeting, forcing the Delegates to stand and listen to the National Anthem.

The crowd outside assaulted the departing Delegates.

Great damage was done to the fittings of the Church.

Four of the Delegates of the Russian Workmen and Soldiers' Council were expected to attend, but they went to Paris instead.

Disorder on a smaller scale characterised the meeting at Newcastle, wherein a resolution greeting the Russian Revolution was carried and the move of the resolution said they were anxious to support the lads at the front as much as possible.

This pacifist resolution at the Newcastle Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates led to extraordinary disorder.

Colonial soldiers stormed the platform, waving Union Jacks. Free fights followed, and the police were powerless.

The meeting was smashed up amid the singing of the National Anthem.

Similar meetings at Leicester and Norwich were apparently not disturbed.

THE PRIZE WITHIN OUR GRASP.

LONDON, July 28. Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee, in denouncing the exponents of pacifism, said: "We will have shells, gas tanks, and aeroplanes in unprocured numbers next year, but we must fight to secure the prize which is within our grasp."

COTTON SPINNING.

REDUCED OUTPUT.

LONDON, July 28. The Cotton Trade Board of Control have decided to enforce a reduction of the output of the spinning mills.

It is anticipated that an announcement will shortly be made that mills will be required to run only 60 per cent. of their spindles. At most places in Lancashire are only now running 80 per cent., the actual reduction will be about 20 per cent.

THE TROLLEY CAR ACCIDENT.

BELOW FALLS OF NIAGARA.

The following account is given in the American press of the trolley car accident at Niagara, reported in *Reuter's* cables a month ago.

A Gorge Route trolley car with a capacity of sixty passengers was bowling along beside the river yesterday when it encountered some washed out spots in the road bed and jumped the track.

Before it could be stopped it rolled off the bank just below the cantilever bridge on the American side. Over and over it turned and somersaulted, as it bounced down the steep bank, and a full half minute elapsed before it came to rest, plunged into the foaming, frothy torrent and sank to the bottom.

So little time elapsed after the car left the track before it toppled from the bank that there was also no opportunity for passengers to leap from the car and save themselves. Four hours after the accident officials of the company said that it was known that the car was well filled and that less than a dozen persons had been accounted for. It was then impossible for them to estimate the number that would be found to have been crushed to death or drowned. All that time a force was grappling for the car while a great crowd on the bank above watched their efforts.

At eight o'clock in the evening, after the car had been grappled, it was lifted from the river bed to the bank with the aid of a derrick. Within it were found the bodies of ten persons. The first register showed that there must have been about forty aboard when the dreadful fall happened. Officials then said that there were about twenty passengers still to be accounted for.

The condition of the bodies that were brought to the surface within the car showed that they had been tossed and catapulted back and forth as the car turned over and over in its descent and that undoubtedly some of them had been killed before it reached the river.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVERHEATING a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these troubles promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

GERMANS AND THE SHANGHAI TRAMS.

A correspondent makes, in the "N. C. Daily News" the suggestion that the Tramway Company should make a small donation out of each month's takings to some fund which actively assists in the work of killing Germans. The object sought to be attained, he explains, is to mate the Hun who daily offends the ears of Ally passengers with their uncounted arrows, realise that every time they pay their fare they are assisting in the work of purifying the world.

This paragraph produced the following letter:

Allow me as a "season" holder who uses the trams and who, incidentally, speaks the German language, to inform you that almost all the Boches have their season tickets which they produce, when required, with an angry grunt indicating how they would like to "kick" the inspector for his impudence.

The Hun, on the other hand, are delighted over the saving which the season tickets mean to them and I have often heard them laugh at the foolish "Englisher" who comforts the enemies of H. M. the King by allowing them to save money by the means of the "seasons."

Under the circumstances do you not think Sir, that the Tramway Company should cancel all season tickets to residents of Austro-Bulgarian-Turkish origin, thus causing to comfort the Boches and at the same time, increasing the earnings of British shareholders?

By the way, let me say, that it is regrettable that comparatively few Britons speak German, otherwise the Hun could no longer allow themselves the pleasure of speaking of Great Britain and its people in the insolent and often filthy manner in which they, as a rule, indulge during their tram rides—a good British knock-out blow on the square heads would stop that!

At the meantime let the Huns at least pay their tram rides as dearly as possible.

The "N. C. Daily News" appends the following comment:

Offensive the idea would be to debar the Germans from the use of the trams. The Tramway Company is bound to supply its service to its citizens without distinction as to nationality. It can no more refuse the facilities it offers to the Boche than can the Water Works or the Gas Company cut off supplies to German houses. Whether season tickets are issued or not is a matter for the Board. Theoretically it is a good idea. In practice it would be difficult to differentiate in the ordinary conditions of the Company's supply.

There was a time when the German traveller on the "Huns" gave more trouble than those of any other nationality, but since the war their conduct is said to have been better. This, of course, is merely a matter of prudence—not regeneration.

GERMANS AND THE SHANGHAI TRAMS.

BERLIN TO-DAY.

FED ON DELUSIONS.

READING THE WAR NEWS.

I am the last to wish to magnify the predicament in which the Germans find themselves with regard to food supplies, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding I will sum up my impressions as follows:

1. The present rationing means serious privation but not starvation.

2. The rationing cannot be further reduced without disaster to the public health.

3. Even the present rationing means diminution of productive efficiency in the working man and an increased mortality among the aged and feeble.

4. If the present rationing can be continued indefinitely the people will be able to struggle on, although with deteriorating morale, till the sword decides.

A people that cannot be fed with bread must be fed with delusion. The Press, in obedience to the military Press dictator, manages to doctor every adverse report and take the sting out of every German defeat. The exhortation at Meines was heard from the Sheldons to the Golden Gate. In Germany I doubt if they have heard it yet, or if they have, the Press will have carefully muted the sound. They will say how they pity the French, whose territory is being blown up by the English mines; they will say that they themselves have been already considering the advisability of evacuating this exposed ridge, and will assure everybody that the withdrawal from it was quite provided for in the measures taken by the magnificent Hindenburg. They will say, "How small in comparison is the ground gained by the English to what they had had planned to gain and would have gained had not the Germans held them at bay so gallantly—and the English losses! Really, when one comes to consider the matter, it is an indisputable German success."

When one lives in an atmosphere of perpetual suggestion of this sort, one sooner or later succumbs to it. In Berlin I substantially had to remind myself that these were German reports and that of German guile. The marvellous thing is that this subtle influence is felt even by intellectuals that perceive its trend.

Every afternoon day after day, I went across the street to the police station, where a notice board was hung out the day's military report from headquarters. It was posted up punctually at half-past three every day. Month after month I watched these reports to see the progress our men were making, and I had to learn to read between the lines and to force myself to disbelieve not the details of the report but its misleading tone. Little groups of passers-by would gather round the notice board and after while again dissolve. The impression, I could not get out of their minds was a negative but hopeful one—battering themselves to pieces in hopeless onslaughts.

All their hopes of going forward into France have long since vanished. "This time we intend to destroy France," a German officer said to his English wife in my hearing at the beginning of the war. The word still rings in my ear: "We intend to destroy France!" And now! So modest are these Germans grown that merely to hold out against attacks is greeted as victory. In silence they read the report and in silence they turn and walk away.

THE RUSSIAN REGIMENT OF WOMEN.

PETROGRAD, 21st June. The "Command of the Day," which is the official title of the women's regiment raised by the twice wounded girl officer, Vera Butchikoff, will be reviewed to-day by Minister of War Kerensky. The regiment will have its first public parade on Sunday and will leave in a fortnight for the front, probably for the Minsk sector.

The Associated Press' correspondent, who visited the barracks in Torgaya street found posted at the gate a little "bitter" sentry in a soldier's khaki blouse, short breeches, green, forage cap, ordinary woman's black stockings and neat shoes. The sentry was Marya Skryloff, daughter of Admiral Skryloff, former commander of the Baltic fleet, and minister of marine. Inside there were four large dormitories, the beds without bedding and strewn with heavy soldiers' overcoats.

The girls' cook-house, too. In the courtyard 300 girls were at drill, most of them between 18 and 25 years of age, of good physique and many of them pretty. They wore their hair short or had their heads entirely shaved. They were drilling under the instruction of a male sergeant, the Volynsky regiment and marched to an exaggerated goose step.

Commander Lieutenant Butchikoff explained that most of the recruits were from the higher educational, academies or secondary schools, with a few peasant factory girls and servants. Some married women were accepted but none who had children. The girl commander said:

"We apply the rigid system of discipline of the pre-revolutionary army, rejecting the new principle of soldier self-government. Having the time to injure the girls gradually to harden them, they sleep on boards without bedding, clothes, thus immediately eliminating the weak. The smallest breach of discipline was punished by expulsion in disgrace."

The ordinary soldier's food is furnished by the guards' equipment corps. We rise at 4 and drill daily from 7 to 11 and again from 1 to 6. The girls carry a cavalry carbine which weighs five pounds heavier than the regular army rifle. Our first parade I requested any girls whose motives were frivolous to step out. Only one did so, but later many who were unable to stand the privations left us.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"We are full official and are already entered on the list of regiments. Uniforms and supplies are received from the Ministry of War, to which we render account and present reports. Yesterday the commander of the Petrograd military district reviewed us and expressed his satisfaction. I am convinced that we will see the male soldiers."

Asked as to the attitude of the male army, Commander Butchikoff said that only the Volynsky regiment, which led the Petrograd revolution, was really favorable.

The sentimental clerk is Madame Parada Rakovskikoff, editor of the "Woman and Economy" and author of some admirable stories. She said that Mme. Kerensky intended to join the regiment not as a soldier, but as a Sister of Mercy.

Mr. Smith—"They tell me one of the girls made a faux pas at the cooling glass lunch that everybody noticed."

Mrs. Concup (proudly)—"I guess it was my daughter. She can make any of them French things."

Germany at my... battering themselves to pieces in hopeless onslaughts.

All their hopes of going forward into France have long since vanished. "This time we intend to destroy France," a German officer said to his English wife in my hearing at the beginning of the war. The word still rings in my ear: "We intend to destroy France!" And now! So modest are these Germans grown that merely to hold out against attacks is greeted as victory. In silence they read the report and in silence they turn and walk away.

Now and again an individual will point to some telling sentence tucked away in the middle of the report—a village, a trench left to the enemy because it was no longer of any value—and his face will betray an almost imperceptible note of distrust, but he will say nothing. The women-folk in the queues are more outspoken, and one used often to hear them say, "Wir seien fort, warent, doch kommen wir inner weiter zurück." "We have nothing but victories, and yet the time we're going back!"

So strong is the spell, too, that the Germans can with comparative impunity permit foreign papers to come in. In the big cities such as the Josty on the Potsdamer Platz, the Hotel Bauer, Unter den Linden, one can read with not infrequent ease, it is true, such papers as *The Times*, *Le Temps*, *Financiere*, *Imparciale* (Madrid), *Die Welt*, *Die Neue Zeitung*, *Le Journal de Geneve* have long since been stopped, as well as the Dutch and Scandinavian papers. I have put questions with some curiosity to Germans who read *The Times* and have found that it has not shaken their credulity one jot. They call it *Heuteblatt*—a pun on the German word for "today," by a punner of international fame. "Run by an eloquent descendant of the father of Lies."

The Times has nevertheless virtually supplanted all other English papers in Berlin, and when I draw people's attention to the fact that the professor of history at the university had told me that the *Weekly Times* is stored up in the archives of the Royal Libraries as the most reliable summary of contemporary world events they were at a loss to account for it. The fact is that the German's abuse is often but a corollary of his respect. The corrective influence of foreign papers as an antidote to his own Press is a perfectly negligible quantity.

The fact is that in spite of the proofs that the Germans have had that the offensive has been wrecked from the hands of Germany and has passed into the hands of the Allies, the German people, intellectuals and unintellectuals alike, are still sufficiently under the spell of the Press to believe that they will continue to be able to hold Belgium long enough to use it as a *Festung* (paw) in driving the final bargain called Peace.

The Gazette de Hollande has the following story:—The burgomaster of Rixensart was summoned for harbouring a wounded French soldier, and condemned to a year's imprisonment. His daughter, Baronesse Cominck, was present in Court, and a German officer took a fancy to come and visit her, saying, "Madame, I think we have met." She said, "You are quite mistaken, I do not know you." However, he insisted that he was right and ended by saying, "Perhaps I am mistaken, but you are extraordinarily like an English lady. I once knew her. The sister came here in 1904, and Morrell had all her clothes except boots and high shoes, and was against him and a high sea. The papers have been full of the incident, and the house is inundated with telegrams and letters of congratulation."

I then heard somebody at my side say that it was an English interned officer that had jumped into the water to save the drowning man, so I immediately rushed down onto the sands and pushed my way through the crowds, and thus saw Morrell, practically exhausted, surrounded by soldiers. I took charge of him, and half led and half carried him on to the front, and with the help of some friends put him in a carriage, but as there was no coachman I decided to drive the cab myself. The coachman caught up on the way. We then gave Morrell a bath, and he soon recovered. Naturally he is now the hero of the day, and will assuredly get both in English and a Dutch life-saving medal, which, he is roughly deserves, as the height of his pier cannot be less than 40 ft., and Morrell had all his clothes except boots and high shoes, and was against him and a high sea. The papers have been full of the incident, and the house is inundated with telegrams and letters of congratulation."

"Workmen arise!"

A GERMAN MANIFESTO.

According to the Swiss Social-Democratic organ, the *Berner Tagblatt*, the following broadsheet was circulating in Berlin and other towns in the early part of April—

"Workers! Comrades! From April 18th the bread ration for the already hungry and impoverished people is to be reduced more than a quarter. While our sons and brothers are being murdered and maimed in the trenches and on the battlefield, the working people have to starve and their working powers are completely lost and miserably destroyed by exhaustion. That is required by the interests of the capitalists and the Junker class, of the clique which contrived the war and brought evil to the German people."

"Workers! Our brothers, the Russian proletarian, were up to a month ago in the same condition. But we know what happened in Russia—the working people there rose, and not only compelled a settlement of the food question, but at the same time—what was infinitely more important—gained liberties of which the German workman still does not dare dream. Russian workmen have destroyed Tsarism and won the democratic Republic, the introduction of a people's Government."

"And we! Are we to continue patiently to bear the old misery, the abuses, the murder of the people—the cause of all our suffering and pain? No! A thousand times, No! Leave the workshops and factories! Leave off work!"

"Workmen, arise!"

Your might realise! All wheels stand still! If it's your strong arms' will!"

"Down with the war! Down with the Government! Peace! Liberty! Bread!"

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BERLIN TO-DAY.

FED ON DELUSIONS.

READING THE WAR NEWS.

I am the last to wish to magnify the predicament in which the Germans find themselves with regard to food supplies, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding I will sum up my impressions as follows:

1. The present rationing means serious privation but not starvation.

2. The rationing cannot be further reduced without disaster to the public health.

3. Even the present rationing means diminution of productive efficiency in the working man and an increased mortality among the aged and feeble.

4. If the present rationing can be continued indefinitely the people will be able to struggle on, although with deteriorating morale, till the sword decides.

A people that cannot be fed with bread must be fed with delusion. The Press, in obedience to the military Press dictator, manages to doctor every adverse report and take the sting out of every German defeat. The exhortation at Meines was heard from the Sheldons to the Golden Gate. In Germany I doubt if they have heard it yet, or if they have, the Press will have carefully muted the sound. They will say how they pity the French, whose territory is being blown up by the English mines; they will say that they themselves have been already considering the advisability of evacuating this exposed ridge, and will assure everybody that the withdrawal from it was quite provided for in the measures taken by the magnificent Hindenburg. They will say, "How small in comparison is the ground gained by the English to what they had had planned to gain and would have gained had not the Germans held them at bay so gallantly—and the English losses! Really, when one comes to consider the matter, it is an indisputable German success."

When one lives in an atmosphere of perpetual suggestion of this sort, one sooner or later succumbs to it. In Berlin I substantially had to remind myself that these were German reports and that of German guile. The marvellous thing is that this subtle influence is felt even by intellectuals that perceive its trend.

Every afternoon day after day, I went across the street to the police station, where a notice board was hung out the day's military report from headquarters. It was posted up punctually at half-past three every day. Month after month I watched these reports to see the progress our men were making, and I had to learn to read between the lines and to force myself to disbelieve not the details of the report but its misleading tone. Little groups of passers-by would gather round the notice board and after while again dissolve. The impression, I could not get out of their minds was a negative but hopeful one—battering themselves to pieces in hopeless onslaughts.

All their hopes of going forward into France have long

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AMERICA AND THE WAR.

MEN OF GERMAN BLOOD IN
AMERICA'S FIGHTING
FORCES.

The understanding that has arisen
says a New York paper, over the sugges-
tion of the British and French Govern-
ments that Americans of German birth
or parentage be excluded from Red Cross
units operating at the front was partly
cleared away by an official statement
issued by the State Department.

In this it was said that no objection
was made to Americans of German
anxiety operating under the direction of
the American military authorities.

The State Department said in its statement—
"Concerning the question of the
appointment for service in the American
Red Cross in France, Great Britain and
other countries, of German, Austrian or
Turkish subjects or American citizens of
German, Austrian or Turkish parentage
or birth, the Department of State desires
to emphasize the fact that the loyalty and
good faith of the American citizens
referred to have been and are in no degree
questioned by this government. The Red
Cross will operate with the American
army and under its control and direction
and will also operate (independent of
American military control) with the
armies and civilians of the allied countries
and under their direction and control.
Obviously it is necessary to conform to
the views of these countries with whose
armies and among whose civilians Red
Cross units carry on their work.

The question concerns only persons
going to the countries mentioned as
civilian representatives of the Red
Cross. There is no reference what-
soever to persons going to those
countries for service in the army or in
any way connected with the army. The
conditions which apply to the personnel
of the Red Cross units should not, there-
fore, be confused as applying also to the
personnel of the military units of the
United States Army.

It should be observed that while the
Red Cross was advised against the
appointment for service in the civilian
work in the allied countries of persons of
German, Austrian or Turkish birth, the
department, with regard to persons born
in the United States of German, Austrian
or Turkish parents, merely calls attention
to the attitude of the foreign governments
concerned."

It was said that the allied governments
must suggest regarding the military
forces, but it was intimated that France
as well as Great Britain looked with semi-
misgiving upon the presence of persons of
German, Austrian or Turkish birth or
parentage behind their lines who were not
directly under American military
jurisdiction.

The War Department already has
decided to permit the use of military
titles, rank and uniform by representa-
tives of the American Red Cross in foreign
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representatives of this great and altruistic
nation."

This is advice that can bring nothing
but beneficial results. Coming from one
of the highest officers in our army it
indicates the difference in the motives
which animate the Americans and their
leaders and those which stirred the Kaiser
and his leaders when the latter sent their
army through Belgium with orders to
make it a wilderness of sorrow." New
York Herald.

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AMERICAN TRAINING CAMPS.
A SPECIALISATION PERIOD.

The "Official Bulletin" of June 12th
contains the following—

The War Department authorizes the
following—
For the 40,000 men of the 1st officers'
training camps the present week marks
the close of general preliminary training
and the beginning of specialization. After
Saturday they will no longer be "rookies"
in the strictest sense of the word.

The camps were opened May 15th, and
for the past four weeks all candidates
except the engineers have pursued the
same course in the fundamentals of mili-
tary science. The second period begins
June 18th and is of eight weeks' duration,
coming to a close August 11th, with the
termination of the first series of camps.
During the second period the students
will be grouped by arms and pursue the
corresponding course for each arm.

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OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN AUGUST.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Aug. 1917:

Date	Ends	Begin
Aug. 1st	5.44 a.m.	7.14 p.m.
" 2nd	5.45	7.15
" 3rd	5.46	7.16
" 4th	5.47	7.17
" 5th	5.48	7.18
" 6th	5.49	7.19
" 7th	5.50	7.20
" 8th	5.51	7.21
" 9th	5.52	7.22
" 10th	5.53	7.23
" 11th	5.54	7.24
" 12th	5.55	7.25
" 13th	5.56	7.26
" 14th	5.57	7.27
" 15th	5.58	7.28
" 16th	5.59	7.29
" 17th	5.59	7.30
" 18th	5.59	7.31
" 19th	5.59	7.31
" 20th	5.59	7.31
" 21st	5.59	7.31
" 22nd	5.59	7.31
" 23rd	5.59	7.31
" 24th	5.59	7.31
" 25th	5.59	7.31
" 26th	5.59	7.31
" 27th	5.59	7.31
" 28th	5.59	7.31
" 29th	5.59	7.31
" 30th	5.59	7.31

TO LET

TO LET

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Court in Minden Villa, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to:
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, June 16, 1917.

TO LET

DEVONIA—No. 9, Peak Road. Six Rooms, Bath, with garden and tennis court.
HOUSES in Shumeng, Canton, Nos. 31 and 33.
Apply to:
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, July 3, 1917.

TO LET

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES in Shumeng, Canton.
HOUSES TO LET. Wong-ni-chong Road.
A HOUSE TO LET. Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).
Apply to:
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE THE LEADERS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,370,367.

I—Authorized Capital £26,000,000
Subscribed Capital £24,500,000
Paid-up Capital £22,437,500
II—Fire Fund £3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account £28,220

Revenue Fire Branch £23,381,466
Life and Annuity 9,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 337,239
Other Receipts 478,940
£25,339,233

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. Agents.

THE CHINA MAIL TYPHOON

MAP and GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND LAPPED FOR HANGING.

Price 50 Cents.

From the CHINA MAIL Office.

ILLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headings to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists well know is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

MOTORCYCLE AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

"Dunlop" & "Goodyear" Tyres (all sizes) Rubber Solution, Patches, Tools, Lamps, Horns, Speedometers, Pumps, Etc.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Vaux Road, Central, HONGKONG.

SILIMPOFON (SEBASTIAN) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOFON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) for SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOFON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOFON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebastian Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibau Bay (Sebastian Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches: CANTON, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, July 30, 1917.

On London—	Bank Wire	2/7
" On demand	"	2/7 5/16
" 30 days sight	"	2/7 7/16
" 4 months sight	"	2/7 1/2
" 6 months sight	"	2/7 1/2
On Paris—	On demand	3604
" On demand	"	371
On New York—	On demand	63 1/2
" On demand	"	63 1/2
On Bombay—	On demand	60 1/2
" On demand	"	60 1/2
On Calcutta—	On demand	nom.
" On demand	"	nom.
On Singapore—	On demand	110 1/2
" On demand	"	110 1/2
On Manila—	On demand	124
" On demand	"	124
On Shanghai—	On demand	nom.
" On demand	"	nom.
On Yokohama—	On demand	121 1/2
" On demand	"	121 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	"	44.60
Governor's (Bank's) buying rate	"	87.50 n.
Silver (per oz.)	"	30 1/2 d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	"	20 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cash	"	2 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cent	"	2 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest	"	7 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin	"	3 1/2 d.
Gonskong Sub. Coin	"	par.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communications for publication but as evidence of good will.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is 36s per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10c, Credit 10c, per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Page 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office (No. 6, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.).

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on page 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent as not later than 1 p.m.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East, Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

For Week Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O 5.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Tai Po 5.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Cheung Chow 5.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Shatukok, Sha-tin and Sheungshui 4.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley 4.30 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

Canton, Samsui 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

Macao 7.15 A.M. 5.00 A.M.

Kongmoon 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

Namtau and Samui 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

Shanghai 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For Week Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao 7.30 A.M. 5.30 A.M.

Canton 7.30 A.M. 5.30 P.M.

Tai Ping 7.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Shek K. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Kongmoon 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kaukung 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

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New Advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

ECZEMA IN RASH ON BOY'S BACK

Arms and Legs. Irritation Dreadful. Restless at Night. Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.

"When my little boy was six months old he had a serious illness and when he got better we noticed a rash on his back which was worse at the joints of his arms and legs. I was told it was dry eczema. The irritation was dreadful and he would rub himself until the blood ran. He was restless at night and would wake up scratching and I often used to hold him until he had gone to sleep again. I only used Cuticura a box of Cuticura Ointment and one box of Cuticura Soap and he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. E. Brown, The Chateau, Epsom, Surrey, England, July 21, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post with 20-25 Skin-Rock (Soap) and Cuticura Ointment to be sent to: Address: Mr. E. Brown, The Chateau, Epsom, Surrey, England, July 21, 1915.

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